

MTUBATUBA



UMASIPALA * MUNICIPALITY * MUNISIPALITEIT

MTUBATUBA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)

SECOND CYCLE OF IDP PREPARATION: 2006 TO 2011

(IN TERMS OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT, 2000 (ACT NO 32 OF 2000))

MTUBATUBA IDP VISION 2002 TO 2011

*MTUBATUBA – WITH ITS PEOPLE, FOR ITS PEOPLE – THE VIBRANT,
PROSPEROUS ECO-TOURIST AND DEVELOPMENT HEARTLAND OF
UMKHANYAKUDE, KWAZULU-NATAL*

PLANNING YEAR 1 JULY 2008 TO 30 JUNE 2009
TO INFORM THE MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL YEAR 1 JULY 2009 TO 30 JUNE 2010

ADOPTED BY COUNCIL: 25 JUNE 2009

SECOND IDP CYCLE: SECOND REVIEW

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MTUBATUBA



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REF:

06 July 2009

ENQ:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RESOLUTION ON APPROVAL AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT 2009/ 10 IDP REVIEW

RESOLUTION: MTMC 352/ 2009 APPROVAL AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT 2009/ 10 IDP REVIEW

This serves to certify that Council in its meeting of the 25TH of June 2009 resolved as follows on the above matter:

Council resolved that:

1. Council approves and adopts the draft 2009/ 10 Reviewed Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

Yours faithfully

Dr. E.M.S. Ntombela
Municipal Manager

YONKE IMINININGWANE YOKUXHUMANA IBOBHALWA IBHEKISWE KUMPHATHI DOLOBHA
ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER
ALLE KORRESPONDENSIE GERIG TE WORD AAN DIE MUNISIPALE BESTUURDER

MTUBATUBA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN: SECOND CYCLE: 2006 TO 2011 SECOND REVIEW: PLANNING YEAR 2008-2009 FOR BUDGET YEAR 2009-2010

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MTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY

**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN: SECOND CYCLE: 2006-2011
SECOND REVIEW: PLANNING YEAR: 2008-2009
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR: 2009-2010**

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I INTRODUCTION

1.0 WHY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING?

- 1.1 Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) may be described as providing a participatory approach to integrate economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional, environmental and fiscal strategies in order to support the best allocation of scarce resources, between sectors, wards and geographic areas to all local communities in a manner that provides sustainable growth, equitable distribution of resources and, in so doing, empowering all communities within the municipal area.
- 1.2 Chapter 5 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (Systems Act) requires that all municipalities, both district and local, undertake their planning and development in co-operation with other municipalities and organs of state, while participating in national and provincial development programmes and aligning with their policies and principles.
- 1.3 The Systems Act at Section 23(1) requires that a municipality must also become developmentally orientated in order to achieve the objects of local government as set out in Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) (the Constitution), giving effect to its developmental duties in terms of Section 153 of the Constitution.
- 1.4 An IDP is, therefore, is a strategic process that guides the developmental requirements and actions of the municipality for a 5 year cycle which include planning, budgeting, management and administration and decision-making. The IDP process identifies developmental priorities, optimum organisational structures and the re-alignment of resources to where they are most needed. Originating in the Systems Act, the IDP processes and procedures are statutorily binding, as are its outcomes and, once adopted, remain effective for a five-year period, being reviewed annually. This ensures changed priorities occurring after the adoption can be reflected and incorporated on an ongoing basis. The IDP Process as set out in legislation also requires that, based on the policy and strategic framework, the Municipality prepares a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) which provides a spatial vehicle to indicate the location of preferred development areas and an Implementation Framework. This Spatial Implementation Framework (SIF) provides the most important vehicle to plan the provision of infrastructure for the communities, for economic growth and development, to provide for tourism and to protect the natural areas which provide the green lung necessary for every growing town / city and urban area. It will also provide the District Municipality with the necessary framework the plan for the delivery of water and sanitation services to Mtubatuba which are District.
- 1.5 Reviewed and updated annually, the IDP is a comprehensive tool for service delivery and to evaluate the effectiveness of the administration of the municipality. As such the IDP process is continuous and iterative (i.e. returning to re-examine what has been done in the light of changing circumstances and the key performance management indicators) moving from planning to priorities and improvement in service delivery, integrating planning and implementation and monitoring of the IDP programmes and expenditure in terms of the Performance Management System (PMS). **IDP and PMS should be seamlessly integrated where the IDP is the planning phase and the PMS attends to implementing the IDP through monitoring and evaluating it on an annual basis.**

2.0 AREA OF EFFECT, FOCUS AND PURPOSE

- 2.1 The Mtubatuba Local Municipal area is situated within the Umkhanyakude District of KwaZulu – Natal as shown on **PLAN 1**.
- 2.2 This IDP applies to the whole municipal area, which has five Wards, as shown on **PLAN 3**. It seeks to address the needs of the communities on a Ward basis, an intensive ward – based process having been followed as detailed in the Process Plan and recorded in the Needs and Issues Analysis and Critical Priorities of Chapter 6.
- 2.3 The content of the IDP is, thus, focussed on the identification of needs and issues by the communities which are brought forward through a process of prioritisation, the information being organised into a strategic framework so as to formulate a clear IDP vision and mission, determining the values of the communities in planning and developmental terms. Strategies are formulated and an organisational structure and financial allocation put in place to deliver on the priorities, together with performance evaluation and management. What is also important is that the scarce resources of the municipality must be aligned with the identified development priorities, allocating them in terms of the community prioritisation processes.

3.0 BENEFITS OF POSITIVELY APPLYING THE IDP PROCESS TO EVERYDAY MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT

- 3.1 As a concept and procedural tool, integrated development planning can mobilise the municipality to project the vision for its desired future, proactively positioning itself to cope with an ever changing environment and then working back to align resources with reality while striving to realise the vision of the desired future.
- 3.2 One of the key components of the IDP process is the requirement to undertake an internal organisational audit. This highlights the municipality's strengths and weaknesses, inclusive of its structures, staff composition and deployment thereof and of its financial constraints so as to recognise problems, shortcomings, limitations and imbalances, seeking ways to overcome these. The outcome of this process is the organisational organogram which should be reviewed on a regular basis for effectiveness.
- 3.3 The IDP also makes possible the matching of resources to needs. Communities are informed about existing resources and constraints in the delivery process, allowing them to be involved in prioritising services delivery.
- 3.4 The role of the IDP, seamlessly integrated with the PMS, is to set clear development objectives and targets, each having Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) and criteria for measuring performance in respect of the IDP as a whole and for specific projects.
- 3.5 Another important function of the IDP, where Ward committees have been set up and are working, and where other stakeholders actively participate in the process, is that, by sharing information and understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the municipality, learning from each others' points of view, reaching compromises on planning, development and resource allocation, a unified vision is established which empowers the participants.

- 3.6 Lastly, and most importantly, the IDP process requires **budget preparation** that is guided and informed by the products of planning. It enables the budget to be inextricably linked to the IDP as required in the Systems Act. The IDP provides for strategic management that is based on a budget which is driven by the IDP key development priorities. Stringent financial control and sound financial management are not possible without this planning focused budget, based on specific objectives, identified through the IDP process, providing realism to planning and the budget.
- 3.7 Planning is located in the present to cater for the future. **Change follows development which requires revisioning in planning to embrace change while catering for the future.** This ensures that the changes which emanate from the IDP are desirable, are in the interests of the municipality and provide positive growth and address the desired future, identified vision and goal.

4.0 CHANGES IN THE 2006-2011 IDP PREPARATION APPROACH IN ORDER TO GAIN VALUABLE INSIGHTS BY THE RESIDENT COMMUNITIES

- 4.1 During the first cycle of IDP preparation 2001 to 2006, the Mtubatuba IDP was prepared with extensive participation by members of the Representative Forum. The Forum was constituted following invitations to register and serve on it, providing mandates from the organisations represented, thereby encouraging participation from community members, stakeholders and officials from local, district, provincial and national governments. Although the original IDP Process Plan envisaged Ward Committee involvement, this never functioned properly and that avenue to obtain inputs was not successful.
- 4.2 During 2006, the Municipal Council properly constituted its Ward Committees and these have contributed greatly to the identification of issues and in the prioritisation process. During December 2006, Ward Community meetings were called where the Agenda included a discussion on the payment of services and rates (in terms of the Property Rates Act), an introduction to the IDP as well as the identification of needs and issues.
- 4.3 As stated in 2.1, Mtubatuba Municipality has five Wards depicted on **PLAN 2**. However, because of the varied community groups in each Ward, several meetings were held over weekends and weekday evenings with each ward and identified “sub – wards” as follows: -
- 4.3.1 Ward 1: Kwamsane
 - 4.3.2 Ward 2: Msane Traditional Authority Area
 - 4.3.3 Ward 3: Indlovu Village Sub - ward
 - 4.3.4 Ward 3: Khula Village Sub – ward
 - 4.3.5 Ward 3: Balance of Ward 3 including farm workers living in “compounds” on the various sugar cane and timber farms (a meeting with them must still be arranged)
 - 4.3.6 Ward 4: Ezwenelisha Sub - ward
 - Ward 4: Dukuduku Forest Informal Settlement Sub - ward
 - 4.3.7 Ward 4: Monzi Sub - ward
 - 4.3.8 Ward 4: St Lucia sub – ward
 - 4.3.9 Ward 5: Nordale Sub - ward
 - 4.3.10 Ward 5: Mtubatuba Sub – ward.
- 4.4 Members of the RF and Ward Committees have also been actively involved in the District Budget meetings which were held at each of the local municipalities. Community members have learned a great deal about the allocation of funds through the District budget proposals with discussion and inputs from the floor.

5.0 IDP PROCESS

- 5.1 The first cycle of the IDP (2001 – 2006) closely followed the Provincial Guideline Packs which were made available to municipalities. However, in this Review process, the approach currently preferred by the KZN DLGTA and National DPLG has been followed, namely dividing the IDP into Sections A through to L.
- 5.2 However, in terms of preparing the IDP there are seven distinct processes that must be followed, namely :
- 5.2.1 the determination of process and time frame;
 - 5.2.2 establishing the situational context and the analysis of the characteristics of the municipal area, identifying needs, issues and critical priorities;
 - 5.2.3 the identification of a vision, goal and mission for a desired future and the development of strategies to address the identified needs, issues and critical priorities in terms of the desired future;
 - 5.2.4 the identification of projects and actions;
 - 5.2.5 linking the priorities, projects and actions to the municipal budget to ensure implementation of the IDP, also integrated with sectoral plans and aligned with the District Municipality;
 - 5.2.6 the preparation of a Municipal Organisation Performance Management System whereby by implementation of the IDP by the Municipality is measured and audited; and
 - 5.2.7 the adoption of the IDP by the Municipal Council, for submission to the Provincial MEC for noting.

II EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.0 The Executive Summary does not specifically address the content of the neither the Mtubatuba IDP nor what an IDP is about. That is discussed in the Introduction to the IDP. This Executive Summary provides an introduction to the Mtubatuba Municipality, where it is located, who its people are and what they do as well as the background leading to its current developmental circumstances. It also briefly describes the face of the Mtubatuba Municipality once all the discrete settlements and land parcels were demarcated to within the boundaries of the Municipality.
- 2.0 It also touches on the opportunities offered, actions taken for improvement, expected development over the next five years and the financial and developmental impetus to be injected into the Municipality by the Provincial Initiative addressing the settlement and management in the Dukuduku Forest. The issue of how this IDP was developed is apparent in the Introduction in Section B: the Situational Analysis, where the community participation process is outlined and the workshops and discussions held in order to formulate the content of the IDP.
- 3.0 The format being utilised is the one suggested in the IDP Framework Guide which was provided to all municipalities.
- 4.0 **OVERVIEW OF MTUBATUBA'S SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENTAL PAST**
- 4.1 The Municipality has a relatively small land area when compared with other, more rurally-based, municipalities within the Umkhanyakude District. Mtubatuba town has a long history having evolved as a railway station / small service centre at the cross section of the old main road between Durban and Golela in the north and the road leading to the St Lucia Estuary, which has always been a place of fascination to all who visited there, whether fishermen, naturalists or those who just enjoyed the peace and tranquillity of the area. Over time former governments established a missile testing station in the Nibela Peninsula, an area which then was off-limits to the general public. Additionally, on Lake St Lucia, at Catalina Bay, Catalina aircraft used to land for servicing and delivery of post, goods and services during the Second World War.
- 4.2 The town grew when, after the Second World War, the then Government, in order to provide returning servicemen, some of whom had been fighting in North Africa and Italy from some 5 years, with a means to make a living, were granted 8 ha portions of land, now known as Monzi, on which to live, while farming sugar cane on the Umfolozi Floodplain.
- 4.3 Going even further back than recent history, there were early to late Iron Age Settlements within the area of Dukuduku Forest. These sites were identified and set aside by Amafa for protection from development and for possible excavation, being areas that could provide valuable artefacts on the long history of settlement in the Dukuduku Forest. Some sites were marked for future action on the land which was purchased for the resettlement process – land up to then under sugar cane. The actual Iron Age settlements within the Dukuduku Forest have yet to be identified and protected as part of the historical and cultural richness of this area.
- 4.4 After 1994, and as part of the Land Restitution Programme of the Department of Land Affairs, a group of families lodged a land claim for an area stretching over a large portion

of Mtubatuba Municipal area – from the Estuary in the east up to and including the SANDF base in the west. From the Umfolozi Floodplain in the south to, up to and including, portions of the Proclaimed World Heritage Site. This land claim is registered and the formal claim area designated. Settlement grew steadily over a period of time, much of the history not being known.

- 4.5 By 1986 a larger group of people had settled within the Forest. This led to the first wave of people undertaking to leave the Forest and move into the area now known as Khula Village. The settlement design was undertaken by the Survey Section of the then Department of Works of the former KwaZulu Government. The gum trees which had been planted were removed in order for development to take place. Over time, and with the first heavy rains, the natural water table rose (which before had been contained by the gum trees) and portions of the Khula Village layout were under water. The General Plan, therefore, has to be amended and those sites in the low lying and wet areas, consolidated into open space areas. Additional sites also have to be designed and developed to accommodate natural population growth within Khula. There are now over 1056 families living there.
- 4.6 On 6 December 1998 the MEC for Traditional and Environmental Affairs of KZN, the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry and the Leaders of the Dukuduku Community signed the Dukuduku Declaration in order to make a binding commitment on all parties to save the irreplaceable Coastal Forest and for the communities (700 families were still living there) to move onto land that would be purchased for that purpose. The Forest had been proclaimed into the World Heritage Site of the Greater St Lucia area and this was a natural progression in attempting to sort out the community and their settlement needs in harmony with the need for the conservation and rehabilitation of a scarce environmental resource - the valuable and irreplaceable coastal forest.
- 4.7 Following the signing of the Declaration, DWAF purchased two sugar cane farms, as well as granted a portion of the Dukuduku State Forest for the second, and final, wave of resettlement out of the forest. A village layout was designed, called Ezwenelisha by that community, a housing project was established with grant funding from the Department of Housing and the resettlement process commenced. What remained were 700 beneficiaries and the layout accommodated 750 families on minimum lot sizes of 5 000 square metres. Roads and other services infrastructure were constructed within the first two phases of the resettlement project, a water reservoir was funded and built by the Umkhanyakude District within the village and 440 houses were built.
- 4.8 The project was stopped by the community there being opposing factions within the area. During this time the settlement within the Forest increased to an unknown number of residents, which were partially quantified by the Department of Health during the cholera epidemic when 3200 homesteads were identified. The Councillor for Ward 4 confirmed that there were presently more than 3200 families living in the area. The Stats SA Community Survey results released in March 2008, grew the Mtubatuba population by some 10 000 people.
- 4.9 Through the mechanism of the IDP, the Municipality has attempted to acknowledge and address the issues in respect of the forest and the communities. On the one hand, acknowledging the irreplaceability of the forest and on the other, the need to provide the community with services, that being its constitutional and developmental mandate. The Demarcation Board, in 2003 re-demarcated a swathe of the Dukuduku Settlement area into the District Management Area (DMA), overlain on the Proclamation boundaries of the, now, iSimangaliso Wetland Park (Park) World Heritage Site Proclamation but not

coincidental thereto. This meant, functionally, that a substantial proportion of the Dukuduku Community are not part of the Mtubatuba Municipality falling under the jurisdiction of the Umkhanyakude District Municipality. Being a part of the Wetland Park Proclamation, this area also could not be serviced.

- 4.10 In order to draw attention to these anomalies, the Municipality, through its IDP and its Spatial Development Framework (SDF) presented alternative solutions which needed to be workshopped between the Provincial Administration, the Wetland Park Authority, DWAF, the Municipality and the affected Communities and implemented. The IDP SDF identified the Dukuduku area as a settlement area (acknowledging the status quo) and proposed that in formalising the settlement area and setting in place proper management tools on the one hand, acknowledging the demise of the irreplaceable forest resource on the other hand, that important conservation and diversity linkages, as identified by the Park and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Ezemvelo), would be set aside and protected in perpetuity by the Municipality and its Communities. These Diversity Corridors are shown in the SDF and reference can be made to, amongst others, Plan 14, the overall spatial development framework for Mtubatuba. These areas should be kept free of settlement and be protected.
- 4.11 Towards the end of 2008, the Provincial Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs (DLGTA) set in place a project to oversee the formalisation of the Dukuduku On-Site Settlement. In undertaking its work the professional team identified that three areas are inter-linked: Dukuduku Forest, Khula Village and Ezwenelisha and would be integral to setting in place solutions for the overall settlement. Their project brief includes finalising the settlement boundary in order to safeguard the Park and its natural resources, determining a spatial settlement overview and plan, re-instituting the Housing Project and releasing grant funding for this purpose, ensuring repairs to the services infrastructure and the water reservoir for Ezwenelisha and attending to the design of a functional node within Dukuduku forest also taking cognisance of environmentally sensitive areas to be protected.

5.0 MTUBATUBA MUNICIPAL AREA AFTER DEMARCATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

- 5.1 The components which comprise the Municipal area are, from the west going east:

- a) Kwamsane town;
- b) Msane area, being a part of the Mpukunyoni Traditional Authority;
- c) Mtubatuba Central including the sugar mill and the Riverview former Mill Village;
- d) Nordale;
- e) Monzi;
- f) Ezwenelisha;
- g) Dukuduku Settlement in the forest;
- h) Khula Village;
- i) St Lucia town; and
- j) commercial forestry and sugar cane agriculture,

interspersed with the World Heritage Site, DMA and the iSimangaliso Wetland Park

6.0 CURRENT DOMINANT ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

- 6.1 The developmental constraints being experienced by Mtubatuba Municipality are ultimately short-term in nature, but have had a long term impact on the growth, stabilisation and development of the Municipality, not to mention the severe discomfort suffered by everyone on an ongoing basis, including the possibility of health risks taking hold amongst the communities.
- 6.2 The first, and ongoing dominant issue, is the Water Crisis. For the IDP and Municipal Vision for the municipality to be achieved, the fundamental issue is not only the provision of sufficient water and sewerage disposal infrastructure, both in terms of maintenance of existing infrastructure and planning for expansion. The critical water shortage is stifling the economic growth and development throughout the municipal area, where, for example, at the peak of the tourism season, the water runs dry, resulting in everyone departing and leaving behind a municipality the less well off because of that.
- 6.3 This fact has been identified and explained throughout the tenure of the IDP preparation to date. Yet the situation remains unaltered. What is necessary now is the urgent intervention of National, Provincial, District and Local spheres of governance putting their heads together to find solutions and to invest money into solving the problem.
- 6.4 There is a glimmer of hope in that the Provincial Initiative to formalise the Dukuduku Settlement, with the substantial budget and resources that are being tapped into, will be the catalyst to stabilise its physical infrastructure and launch Mtubatuba's economy.
- 6.5 However, it behoves the District Municipality as the authority responsible for the provision of water to treat this as a critical issue for immediate attention over and above the Dukuduku Initiative and rescue project. The District Municipality also has the statutory responsibility for the provision, maintenance, upgrading and expansion of the sewerage disposal infrastructure of the Mtubatuba Municipality. This has reached crisis proportions and a distinct health hazard with raw sewage overflow occurring.
- 6.6 Mtubatuba has an inadequate and unlawful solid waste disposal system and requires every facilitation at the District, provincial and national government levels to either identify and develop alternative disposal sites or facilitate the transfer of solid waste to the existing regional site at Empangeni. Solid waste disposal is a shared service between Umkhanyakude and the local municipalities. These are all matters that have long been identified and repeated in the preparation and review of the IDP from year to year.
- 6.7 The municipality is in need of capacity and skills development programmes for the development and management of the Municipal area and implementing the vision of the IDP and Municipal Council. This is particularly true in the field of identifying and accessing loan funding for the implementation of development.

7.0 MTUBATUBA'S OPPORTUNITIES, IMPROVEMENT CAPABILITY AND DEVELOPMENTAL STRENGTHS

- 7.1 Mtubatuba's strength lies in its very close association with the iSimangaliso Wetland Park (Park), in sharing its main access point from the national road to the Park and the Indian Ocean. Although it has a finite land resource available for development purposes, careful planning has ensured that development of its Primary Economic Development Node, encapsulated within an Urban Edge, which clearly defines the preferred (and only)

development area for the next 10 to 15 years, is achievable and the ability exists for the design and delivery of appropriate levels of bulk physical services infrastructure to service this Node. The Urban Edge is described and illustrated in Plans 15A, 15B and 15C of the Spatial Development Framework.

- 7.2 The Urban Edge serves a dual purpose in that, while clearly defining and limiting the development area for the next ten to 15 years, it also clearly sets aside and protects the balance of the important agricultural land from ad hoc development. The development parameters of the Urban Edge are also set out in the Mtubatuba Land Use Scheme. When final approvals have been obtained and the Land Use Scheme has been adopted, Mtubatuba as an investment area, stable and well planned, will be attractive to investors and developers. A better cash flow will enable the Municipality to provide better services more consistently. The next task will be to prepare parameters for signage in terms of its environmental strategy, for clarity and general attractiveness. Additionally, the municipality will be able to clean up the central area and point of entrance, more in keeping with the focus of a world heritage site. Several development applications have been received.
- 7.3 Mtubatuba's economic strengths will lie in tourism, specifically related to St Lucia and the Park on the one hand, and job creation on the other, through warehousing, light industrial activities, motor show rooms and servicing facilities, hotels and ultimately through having more and better schools and residential areas as well as healthcare facilities.
- 7.4 The Municipal vision for the next five years is to strengthen and grow its local economy, improve the visual appearance of the town, improve the access roads into town and towards St Lucia and the Park and provide both the resident communities and tourists with attractive and convenient facilities and sufficient employment opportunities.
- 7.5 A greater level and wealth and self sufficiency will also enable the Municipality to address the real needs of its indigent population as well as identify and assist children headed households. By setting aside land, tertiary education institutions can be attracted to locate to Mtubatuba, as there are many youth in need of skills development training, amongst others. Throughout this process of growth and stabilisation, Mtubatuba's communities will be consulted as to what their expectations are of the Municipality in order to create a win-win situation.
- 7.6 Apart from attending to the tasks of evaluation set in terms of the Systems Act, such as the assessment of performance on a daily / yearly basis, success will be visible through the good governance practised by the Municipality, in visioning and achieving objectives and commonly held goals and, above all, through greater financial stability.

III COMMUNICATION AND PARTICIPATION PLAN

1.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- 1.1 The following structures and actions will manage and inform the IDP process to ensure equitability, community involvement, efficiency and effectiveness:

- 1.1.1 Steering Committee;
- 1.1.2 Ward Committees and Ward Communities;
- 1.1.3 Representative Forum; and
- 1.1.4 Research and updating,

where the Municipal Councillors, together with Ward Committee representatives should be the drivers of the deliberation and recommendations of the Representative Forum.

- 1.2 The IDP Representative Forum (RF) should comprise the broadest possible representation of local, district, provincial and national role players and stake holders, with full Council representation and representatives from each of the Ward Committees.
- 1.3 The IDP Steering Committee is the technical and administrative body responsible to Council for the overall management of the process and the drafting of the IDP documentation. This Committee is chaired by the IDP Manager and comprises the Municipal Manager, all Heads of Department (contributing their areas of specialisation to the content of the IDP and also in terms of the requirement of Performance Management) and the IDP/SDF facilitators.
- 1.4 In order to implement the IDP and SDF, specialists will be appointed to projects where funding has been obtained. These specialists and contractors will be appointed, following the procurement process in terms of the Supply Chain Management Policy of the Municipality and where resources and capacity are inadequate. This would include the implementation and management of the SDF through the mechanisms of a Land Use Scheme (LUS). SDF and LUS are interrelated.
- 1.5 The Municipal Council, as the political and decision-making body, is the approving authority throughout the IDP process and, in adopting the IDP and associated SDF (and Land Use Scheme) is responsible for forwarding it to the MEC for Local Government. Once adopted, IDP becomes a legally-binding document to be observed and implemented, the implementation process being evaluated by the performance management structures, including an Audit Committee in terms of the Municipal Performance Management System, which is still to be appointed.
- 1.6 In order to achieve alignment with the District, the IDP Manager attends alignment meetings of the District. Councillors are also required to attend specific strategic alignment sessions with the District.

2.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 The Mtubatuba Municipal Administration (See Annex A)

- 2.1.1 It is the stated intention in the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) that the Mtubatuba Municipality be the planning, development and implementing agent of the IDP being accountable to, and representing the interest of, its communities. The

MSA also requires the alignment of planning and development between the three spheres of governance, being national, provincial and local / district.

2.1.2 The Municipal Manager, through the IDP Manager and in co-operation with the Heads of Department, must undertake the overall management and coordination of the IDP process, which includes:

- implementation of the IDP Organisational and Participation Structure (see **ANNEX A**);
- liaison with, and feedback to, the Council on all matters pertaining to the IDP and SDF;
- ensuring that all stakeholders are informed and involved throughout the process; and
- ensuring that the IDP informs the Municipal Budget which must include a capital projection of funding necessary to implement the SDF, the successful implementation of the IDP and SDF being measured in terms of Performance Management Criteria.

2.2 The Mtubatuba Municipal Council (See Annex A)

- 2.2.1 Council must confirm that the Municipal Manager is the Responsible Officer delegating to the appointed IDP Manager and who reports directly to the Municipal Manager on an ongoing basis.
- 2.2.2 Council must agree on the roles and responsibilities of the Ward Councillors in disseminating knowledge of, and participation in, the IDP preparation.
- 2.2.3 The lodgement of the Draft IDP for Provincial evaluation must be endorsed by Council at the end of March of every year.
- 2.2.4 After completion of the Process Plan advertisement period at the beginning of each new year of IDP preparation / review (, Council must take into account any preferences of its communities in finalising the IDP process in terms of both the MSA and the District IDP preparation framework. Consequent to that, Council must adopt the Process Plan, which then becomes the statutory content and time frame document for the finalisation and adoption of the IDP during each IDP year.
- 2.2.5 Council must approve the Membership of the RF in respect of those persons, organisations or departments who have made application to form part of the IDP preparation process. Council must also endorse the Terms of Reference of the RF as it must of the Ward Committees.
- 2.2.6 Upon adoption of the IDP at the end of June of each year, Council must ensure that the document is forwarded to the MEC for Local Government within 10 days thereafter.
- 2.2.7 Council must nominate Councillors to represent Mtubatuba at the District Strategic and RF meetings.

2.3 The Mtubatuba IDP Manager (See Annex A)

2.3.1 The Municipal Manager is crucial to the successful organisation, administration, management and development of the Mtubatuba Municipality and is responsible for designing and championing the IDP process, delegating the process to the IDP Manager who, in turn, reports directly to the Municipal Manager.

2.3.2 The specific roles and responsibilities of the IDP Manager (supported by the Municipal Manager, Heads of Department and the IDP Facilitators) are:

- to see to the finalisation of the IDP documentation, its advertisement, assembling comments, align the IDP with the District and submit the IDP to Council for adoption;
- manage the day-to-day issues of the IDP process in terms of time, resources and people;
- to ensure that the IDP is implemented, monitored and appropriately amended;
- to ensure that the time frames in the Process Plan are adhered to and that the process is aligned with the District Framework;
- to ensure compliance with national and provincial requirements;
- to enable public participation;
- to ensure that the secretariat services for the IDP process are in place and that all outcomes of discussions and decisions are recorded and documented and decisions and resolutions acted upon;
- to chair the IDP Steering Committee;
- to manage the appointment and outputs of specialist consultants;
- to ensure that the financial management plan and Municipal budget reflect the IDP / SDF and advise Council thereon; and
- see to the effective alignment of the three spheres of governance – national, provincial and local, ensuring that these various role players are kept abreast of Mtubatuba's planning and development requirements and integrating national and provincial policy and requirements

2.4 Membership and Roles and Responsibilities of the IDP Steering Committee (See Annex A)

2.4.1 The IDP Steering Committee is the administrative, financial, professional and technical forum which inputs into the ongoing preparation of the IDP.

2.4.2 Thus, membership of the IDP Steering Committee is:

- Chairman: IDP Manager;
- Municipal Manager;
- Heads of Department;
- Provincial Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs;
- IDP Manager from the Umkhanyakude District;
- IDP facilitators; and
- Professional / technical specialists, as and when required.

2.4.3 The responsibilities of the Steering Committee are to:

- prepare a membership Terms of Reference for itself, the RF and Ward Committees, as approved by Council;
- provide terms of reference for any sub-committees;
- commission, evaluate and integrate research studies for the analysis phase of the IDP;
- consider and comment on inputs, draft same into the IDP document upon recommendation from the RF and adoption by Council;
- address IDP and SDF technical issues;
- ensure that the Municipal Budget reflects the findings of the IDP / SDF;
- undertake secretarial support (including Minute taking) for its own meetings and for the RF; and
- prepare submissions, milestones, interim and completed reports for submission to the RF and its endorsements and adoption by Council.

2.5 Membership, Roles and Responsibilities and Terms of Reference for the Representative Forum (See Annex A)

2.5.1 The IDP Representative Forum (RF) is the structure which formalises the public participation process for IDP preparation. The RF should, therefore, be fully representative of communities, stakeholders, other role players and departmental representatives.

2.5.2 The members of the RF have the responsibility of representing the interests and concerns of their constituents and to set in place report-back / feed-back mechanisms in order to ensure full knowledge and understanding of the prime position of the IDP and SDF in Municipal planning, budgeting and administration.

2.5.3 The RF comprises the following members:

- Chairman: The Honourable Mayor of Mtubatuba Municipal Council
- Secretariat: IDP Steering Committee
- Members :

Internal Role Players:

Municipal Councillors
Traditional leadership
Two Ward Committee Representatives of each Ward
Municipal Manager
IDP Manager
Heads of Department
IDP Facilitators

External Role Players:

Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
Other Provincial and National Departments
District IDP Portfolio Committee
Umkhanyakude District IDP Manager
Stakeholder Representatives (one from each organisation)
ISimangaliso Wetland Park
Resource persons
Community Representatives (one from each CBO/NGO)

Civil Society (participation by a formally mandated representative of civil society groupings within Mtubatuba and surrounds having an interest in the IDP)

2.5.4 The list of stake holders may be augmented by formal application lodged with the IDP Manager.

2.5.5 The **Terms of Reference** of the RF are:

- to represent the interests of the organisations / persons they represent
- to contribute knowledge and ideas to the IDP process
- to attend all meetings of the RF
- to undertake detailed and regular feed back to their constituents
- determine priorities and debate issues which directly affect their constituents in order to guide the Municipal Council's decision-making
- to constructively evaluate proposals, taking into account the broader municipal issues which underlie all decisions
- to monitor prioritisation of stakeholder requirements as reflected in the IDP
- make recommendations to the Municipal Council for its further action
- to forward unresolved matters to Council for its decision
- to read the agenda and prepare inputs for the meetings ahead of time in order to ensure that the meetings are focussed and are well managed;
- that National and Provincial Department representatives provide sectoral expertise and technical and financial knowledge and align needs in order to inform the IDP process, and
- National and Provincial Departments forward their budgets to the Municipality, to ensure that Municipal needs are addressed each year and that budgets are aligned.

2.6 Roles and Responsibilities and Code of Conduct for the Ward Committee Members and Ward Communities (See Annex A)

2.6.1 Ward Committees are elected by the Communities of Wards 1 to 5. They are tasked, in terms of the general communication structure of the Municipality to obtain inputs from the resident communities, discuss issues and forward these to the Municipal Council, through the Chairman of the Ward Committee, who is also a Councillor.

2.6.2 The members of the Ward Committees have the responsibility of representing the interests and concerns of their constituents and set in place report-back / feed-back mechanisms in order to ensure full knowledge and understanding of their Communities. The position of the Ward Committee Members is reflected in the IDP Organisational and Participation Structure shown at **ANNEX A**.

2.6.3 Ward Committee members must facilitate good support by the communities of any Ward for specific IDP Community meetings, the purpose of which are to identify Ward needs as part of the IDP process.

2.6.4 The **Code of Conduct** of the Ward Committee Members are:

- to represent the interests and concerns of their Constituents

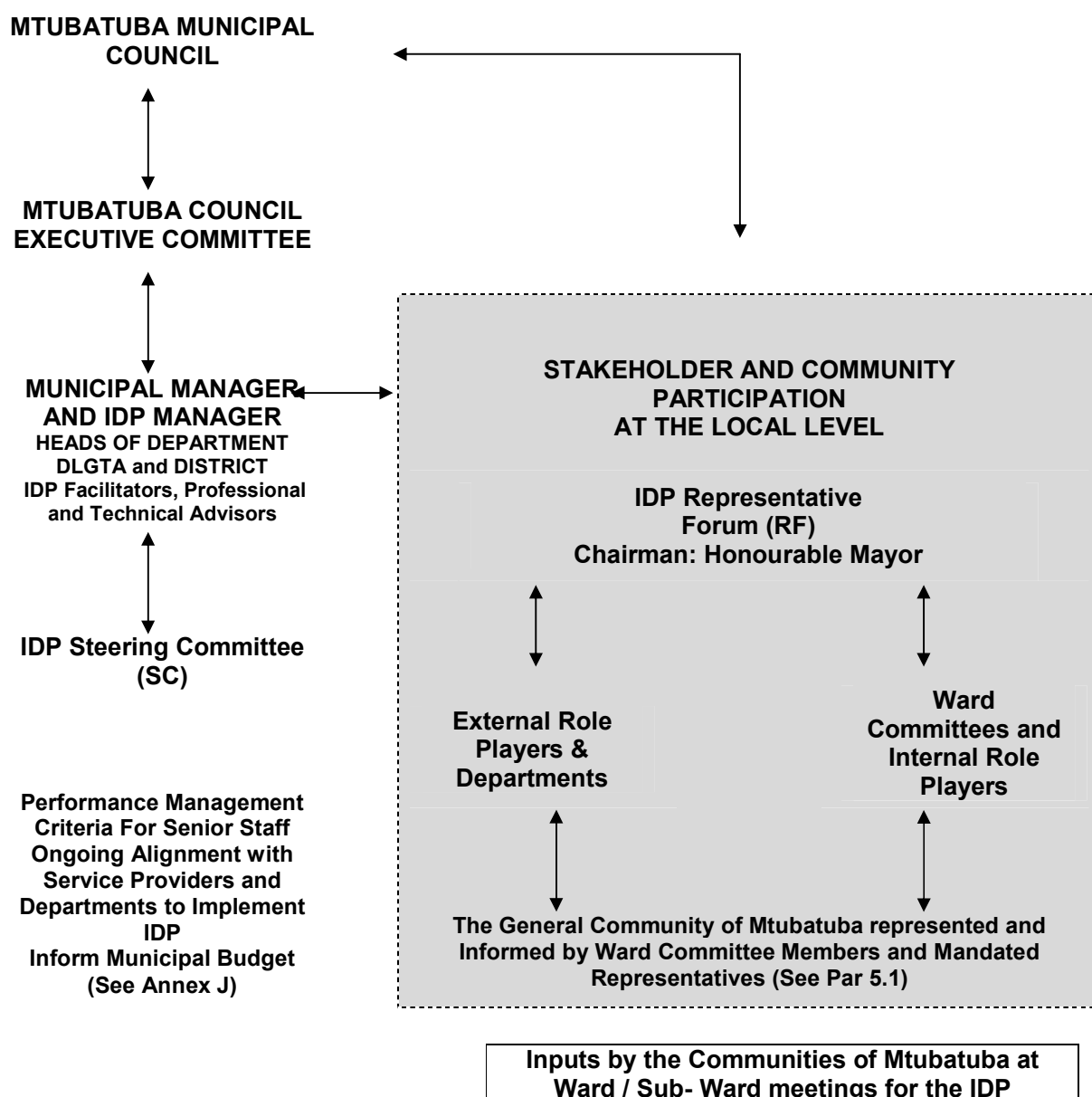
- to contribute knowledge and ideas to the IDP process
- to attend all meetings of the IDP Representative Forum
- to undertake detailed and regular feedback to their Constituents
- determine priorities and debate issues which directly affect their Constituents.

3.0 THE MECHANISMS FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ALIGNMENT BETWEEN THE THREE SPHERES OF GOVERNANCE (SEE ANNEX A)

- 3.1 The first mechanism to keep the public informed, encouraging interest and participation in the preparation of the IDP and its Reviews, is advertisements in the press, in both English and Zulu, giving notice of meetings, specifically of the Representative Forum. A Registration Form, to serve on the Representative Forum (RF) lies for inspection, together with the Process Plan at the various venues, for the duration of the advertisement period of two weeks. The completed form provides information to the Municipality on contact details, a mandate given and by whom, the intended process to provide feedback to the applicant's constituents as well as specific areas of interest and forms the basis for the RF Attendance Register.
- 3.2 The IDP once finalised must also lie for inspection for a two-week period during early June of each IDP Preparation / Review year.
- 3.3 The second mechanism for public participation is through Council's Ward Committees, of which there are five, which are active. All Ward Committee Members are encouraged to attend the RF meetings to report-back on the Communities' requirements and needs and to inform the Community of the IDP process and progress by way of feed-back. The Ward Councillors chair the Ward Committees. This is illustrated in **Annex A**.
- 3.4 The third mechanism is for the Mtubatuba IDP Manager to attend all of the District Alignment meetings including those meetings arranged with the various Provincial and National Government Departments. This has become necessary because the said Departments do not have the capacity to attend all local Municipal IDP RF meetings. This is therefore a District-wide Forum, usually also combined with the District RF meetings. Once per year a District Development Forum is organised by the District for all Municipalities and other key Stakeholders to attend and make inputs.
- 3.5 A fourth mechanism will be to encourage individual meetings with Provincial and National Departments as well as with Service Providers, e.g. Eskom, in order to align the SDF implementation and to ensure that these are included in their development and upgrade programmes. By way of example, Mtubatuba is invited to attend and input into Eskom's planning meetings and make necessary inputs in view of the municipality's urgent need for electricity.
- 3.6 A fifth mechanism is for all senior staff, in the preparation of their Performance Management for the implementation of the IDP, to ensure that they meet with officials, and attend as many meetings as are necessary, in order to be fully informed of the planning and implementation of projects by the various Line Departments. As part of this process, each Head of Department must determine where funding can be accessed, prepare the necessary business plans and covering letters and forward these to relevant departments.

ANNEX A

MTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) IDP ORGANISATIONAL AND PARTICIPATION STRUCTURE (REFERENCE TO PARAGRAPHS 1.0 , 2.0 AND 3.0 ABOVE)



4.0 NEEDS AND ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE WARD COMMUNITIES (2006-2007) AND UPDATED DURING OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2008

4.1 MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION: ISSUES IDENTIFICATION: 2006-2011

NO.	IDENTIFIED ISSUE
1	Water Crisis. The water crisis has been noted in the IDP from Year 1 and yet nothing has been done to increase the water storage capacity for Mtubatuba and increase the bulk water supply to the Municipality. This is prejudicial to the future residential, commercial and industrial growth of the town.
2	The Municipal Equitable share must be increased
3	Municipal Income from Property Rates, the few Services which Mtubatuba Municipality still has allocated to it and Government Grants. The balance, like water and sanitation being undertaken by the District who then obtains the revenue therefor.
4	Block on township development in Mtubatuba by District which has indicated that it will be reluctant to issue water and sewerage certificates for township approval purposes because of the water shortage situation and sanitation problems.
5	Failure to prepare plans required in terms of the IDP process, by way of example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational Plans • Financial Strategy and Management Plan • Performance Management System for the IDP Implementation
6	Undertake a study of Mtubatuba's potential economic growth and development strengths and business opportunities. It should be a Strategic Assessment of Mtubatuba's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, within its context as part of the Umkhanyakude District eco-tourism destination, as a main service centre or whatever vision is determined by the community. Only after a study of this nature has been completed can Mtubatuba be marketed as a business/commercial/industrial employment provider of note
7	Identify the level of physical infrastructure development needed for the levels of local economic growth needed for Mtubatuba. Plan services and infrastructure for local economic development, prepare cash projection needed and apply for funding.
8	Set in place an aesthetics and signage policy / by-laws including rules and regulations regarding outdoor advertising, in view of Mtubatuba's prime position as being the gateway, from the south, to Umkhanyakude District and the GSLWP
9	Sale of Municipal-owned land, not only to generate revenue, but also to increase the municipal rates base, forcing development of the land by owners within a set time period. This includes residential and industrial properties, already zoned and ready for development
10	Ensure the joint development of the Remainder of Erf 321 in St Lucia, in Council's ownership. Enter into a Joint Venture with the Park for the appropriate development of that land in keeping with the ethic of environmental sensitivity and eco-tourism
11	Lack of awareness by Mtubatuba's communities of sustainable environmental use, identification and destruction of alien invader plants, littering and pollution.
12	Failure to properly maintain and clear verges and storm water channels, in an environmentally sustainable manner. Of particular concern is the storm water dam at the entrance to Mtubatuba which is clogged with weeds and is dirty
13	Obtain funding and appoint an Environmental Consultant to prepare a Strategic Environmental Assessment for Mtubatuba Municipal area and obtain the necessary blanket approval from the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs (DAEA) to facilitate greater ease for developers to develop land within the Urban Edge Primary Development Node of Mtubatuba
14	Address with the Department of Health the Regional Health Care Facility earmarked for Mtubatuba. Also address the lack of ambulance services. Identify and procure the necessary land for this purpose
15	Undertake as a matter of urgency the upgrade of the Mtubatuba Town Hall.
16	Identify land for the construction and operation of a Municipal Orphanage to take in children left destitute by the death of their parents through Aids. Land has been identified and set aside

	and will be appropriately zoned in terms of the Mtubatuba Land use Scheme, which is nearing completion
17	Undertake an assessment of alternative sites for a cemetery, have the sites evaluated by geotechnical engineer and the most suitable registered for burial purposes. This is an extremely urgent project
18	Undertake the closure and rehabilitation of the solid waste site in Nordale
19	Update the Municipal Disaster Management Plan as it is a requirement for each Municipality.

4.2 WARD 1: KWAMSANE TOWN: ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

NO.	IDENTIFIED ISSUE
1	Tarring of gravel roads
2	The community has been saying the same things over the past 10 years with no tangible results, correspondence being ignored and the Municipality having little effective administration
3	Insufficient drinking water for the past 10 years with nothing again taking place in the current financial year
4	Lack of assistance given to HIV / AIDS patients, there being inadequate information dissemination
5	Inadequate provision of sidewalks
6	Inadequate grass cutting and maintenance of verges, public places and vacant sites, particularly dark areas, which is dangerous, where extra security is needed
7	Provision of a multi – purpose community centre (MPCC), recommended as a municipal poverty alleviation project to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide work for unemployed youths; • House a feeding scheme; • Develop skills; • Provide HIV / AIDS counselling; and • Take care of TB patients,
8	Delay in transferring sites in Kwamsane into individual ownership
9	Illegal occupation of sites / land in Kwamsane
10	Poor maintenance of developed and vacant sites in Kwamsane
11	High occurrence of vandalism, the stripping of the community hall being an example
12	Improved storm water systems and management to stop the flooding of properties

4.3 WARD 2: MSANE TRADITIONAL AREA: ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

NO.	IDENTIFIED ISSUE
1	Concern that 5 years had passed, that the new Council was moving into its second year, and there was no clarity as to when the IDP would finish
2	Poor advertisement of the meeting resulting in most people not being present
3	Inadequate road infrastructure and maintenance, exacerbated during the wet season
4	Inadequate water provision, no taps in many homes, exacerbated by water tankers being unable to reach many homes due to poor road infrastructure and maintenance. When community contact the District Municipality with problems and queries, they are referred to the Ward Councillor. Because the proper provision of water has been outstanding for such a long time, it was agreed that attention to this is a FIRST PRIORITY
5	Lack of implementation - the community is always talking, but nothing happens
6	No electricity with no presence from ESKOM following an implementation framework
7	High crime rate and inability of community to know how to control it
8	Insufficient land for industrial and business development to stimulate LED and with no funds to purchase land
9	Need land for, and provision of, a sports complex to promote, for example, boxing and sports development which would assist in reducing crime
10	Concern at the prospect of being taxed for land with no service delivery or being able to farm

	the land
11	There is no bus stop on the N2 for those people who travel to work in Richards Bay. People living in the Ward using public transport are dropped off far from where their homes are
12	Need for a development centre where children can access information (it was noted that the provision of a MPCC in Ward 1 would benefit the people in Ward 2)
13	Insufficient resources for home – based care and supply of food to sick, elderly and indigent
14	Provision of an orphanage in Indlovu Village or Kwamsane to address the growing number of children without parents
15	The provision of a high school on the site set aside in the layout for the that purpose in Indlovu village to serve Ward 2 and Ward 3 (Indlovu Village)
16	Problem of women and young girls not being occupied which ruins their future, there being a need for specific projects for women, such as poultry
17	Inability to stop on the N2, particularly near the Mfolozi River, because the road is narrow and with crash barriers, the latter providing an impediment for wheel chairs crossing the N2
18	Need for the provision of proper road infrastructure in the settlement near the Caltex garage, possibly through a housing project
19	Need funding for the provision and maintenance of a clinic, postal service and crèches
20	Lack of support grants for disable children where there are no ID documents
21	Need to do something about crime
22	Attention was drawn to the block making business that has been established between Wards 1 and 2 on Ward 2 land where the company contributes nothing to the upliftment of the Ward 2 community (suggested by the Chair not to be an IDP issue and one which the community should discuss after the close of the meeting)

4.4 WARD 3: INDLOVU: ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

NO.	IDENTIFIED ISSUE
1	Roads : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infrastructure inferior, many being washed away during rains when they becoming muddy • houses in valley have no access roads • have to pass through other properties to get to houses • proper road access to town required • need a direct pedestrian and cycle access route through / bordering Extension 5 to centre of Mtubatuba
2	Primary school : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too few classrooms in the one primary school that has been built • Municipality being requested to sponsor the cutting of the tall grass • Children are being turned away from the school if unable to pay school fees despite legislation to the contrary
3	Need a high school as the only high school in the municipal area is in Kwamsane
4	Need a Clinic
5	Community hall required
6	The houses have not been properly constructed and there was inadequate on – site supervision. Problems include : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leaking roofs • some not yet finished • no access, particularly houses built in valley, having to pass through other properties • open drains / sewers crossing properties that are dangerous • storm water floods houses because of poor storm water construction and management • poorly constructed platforms • no toilets provided • no water connections • no electricity connections

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blocked sewers • internal doors missing • meters stolen and then no water to houses
7	Sanitation system poor with many sewers blocked and in need of maintenance
8	Skills development programme needs to be implemented
9	Need street lighting because of high crime rate; meter boards are getting stolen; electrical supply from ESKOM of poor quality / sub - standard
10	Over crowding of houses by multiple families; more housing needed
11	Storm water floods houses
12	Need LED projects to create employment, for example poultry / agricultural projects with CBO capacity building skills
13	Sports field needs to be developed and properly equipped, for example : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soccer coach cannot train players • sponsorship had been received for soccer and netball kit, but no facilities
14	No churches or halls for worship purposes
15	Transport matters raised included : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus route in bad conditions and taxis will only travel to the circle where the meeting took place • The condition of the roads is so generally bad that taxis will not travel into the village • When graded, damage is done to meters • Taxi drivers do not support the community and have no service ethic
16	High level of corruption with people owning several houses, some of which stand empty
17	Need a local government office close to a community hall on the land set aside for such purposes
18	Need a satellite police station in the community node area linked to Kwamsane police station
19	Need for a pension pay point as have to pay R10 to visit social welfare facilities
20	Need for a MPCC
21	Turn off of water without adequate warning
22	Dwelling on Erf 2605 donated for use as a crèche, but has no toilet
23	Need a cemetery site
24	Municipality to use local musicians and dancers when large events arranged
25	Need public phones in community area of the layout

4.5 WARD 3: KHULA VILLAGE: ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

NO.	IDENTIFIED ISSUE
1	Poor road access and infrastructure
2	No clinic facilities
3	Housing : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of houses • Houses overcrowded : need more land for houses • New R16m housing project has been initiated that people which to register with as beneficiaries
4	Provision of sports field and facilities
5	Ongoing identification of issues with no action
6	Schools overcrowded and free education for orphans
7	Provision of a community hall
8	HIV / AIDS : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of orphanage • Provision of grants
9	Development of local LED opportunities
10	Provision of electricity and water to houses
11	No toilet facilities
12	Provision of a cemetery
13	Provision of farming and grazing land

14	Provision of a satellite police station and strengthening of community policing forum
15	Land tenure : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong expression that Khula Village become a traditional authority area • There are towns if people want to own land • Section 21 Company handed Village area over to Mpukunyoni Traditional Authority • Need for workshopping of the community on pros and cons of individual title as many people have distorted opinion
16	Provision of a MPCC and skills training

4.6 WARD 4: DUKUDUKU FOREST SETTLEMENT: ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

NO.	IDENTIFIED ISSUE
1	In adequate road access; roads in poor condition
2	Provision of water to houses
3	LED : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of job opportunities in the area • Provision of LED stalls / structures / market • Need market for banana farms • Provision of electrical equipment for crafting • Formation of co – operatives for market gardening, poultry and sewing group and provision of funding • Tractor to assist cane growers • Development of petrol filling station site at entrance to settlement area • Tourism development within settlement area
4	Provision of Clinic 7 days a week
5	Provision of Community Hall
6	Electricity to all homesteads
7	Need bridge over Mfolozi River to where people have fields and gardens
8	Funding for cultural singing groups (equipment, uniforms etc)
9	Skills training on HIV/AIDS home – based care giving
10	Provision of toilets
11	Development of a sports field
12	Provision of a crèches
13	Telephone airtime dispenser service
14	Public telephone and postal facilities
15	Technical training for school leavers; Adult Basic Education Training facilities
16	Through route to R618 to St Lucia
17	Traditional Healers / Spiritual centre
18	Access to fishing licenses
19	Assistance with transport for virgins to reed dance
20	Formalisation of settlement in the Dukuduku Forest and provision of houses

4.7 WARD 4: EZWENELISHA: ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

NO.	IDENTIFIED ISSUE
1	Provision of a high school
2	Provision of electricity to houses
3	Fixing up of roads which have poor substructure and not gravelled; finishing of roads in layout
4	Water pipes bursting and leaking due to damage. Water a problem
5	Provision of a clinic open 7 days a week
6	Poor quality house construction : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erf 758 with no roof • Erf 758 house not completed and water logged; 2 houses on the site • Houses are cracking from all corners

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of agricultural projects (existing banana project not community driven) • Finalisation of construction of houses • Leaking pipes
7	Provision of community hall
8	LED : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need jobs in the area • Fencing of livestock grazing land opposite settlement area adjacent to Monzi road) • Skills training (cooking for men and women) • Poultry project has problem of chickens dying and needs assistance • Who harvested the sugar cane and timber on the farms purchased by DWAF and where did the money go? • Development of petrol filling station at entrance to settlement area • Development of small LED industrial units on mixed use sites of the settlement area • Damage of crops with no compensation (during construction of houses?) • Finalisation of agricultural project establishment • Fencing of grazing land on opposite side of Monzi road • Provision of project time frames
9	Pension pay point with shelter and amenities
10	Development of a sports field
11	Provision of crèches
12	Swimming pool at the farm house needs renovation
13	Finalisation of land claim
14	Provision of community hall
15	Place for gardens and to keep pigs and goats with the aim of farming

4.8 WARD 4: ST LUCIA: ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

NO.	IDENTIFIED ISSUE
1	Insufficient supply of water to St Lucia seen and the first most important issue : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cape Vidal often without water and water is trucked in from other sources - during last December season, it had no water for 60% of the time • Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife truck in 190 000 litres of water in daily, 7 days a week • Water to St Lucia is switched off at 10.30 pm to 4.30am which allows the main reservoir to increase its total content from 30% to 40%, never more • Intake works on Mfolozi River designed to process 12 million litres per day and is currently running over capacity at 14 Million litres per day. The Municipality requires 17 million litres per day to allow for growth and development and to stabilise the critical water issues • The Indlovu and Ezwenelisha housing projects have exacerbated the already stressed water provision to the Municipality • District Council has been aware of the problem for at least the past 4 years, having commissioned a report to upgrade the works in three phases in October 2002, with nothing having been done since and with no allocation yet on the budget to remedy the critical situation. Urgent followed up required • Although longer term options are being considered by District to improve water supply to its local municipal areas, in the short term there needs to be action to remedy the critical situation within the Mtubatuba municipal area and St Lucia in particular • District Council has a management agreement with Umhlathuze Water and WSSA to operate the intake works. There appears to be duplication in respect of the service provided and with poor communication between the service provider, District and Mtubatuba • The existing infrastructure is not being properly maintained and there are significant water losses through leaking pipes in the Ezwenelisha housing project area • Municipality to set up an urgent meeting with the District Council and WSSA to establish a strategy and action to resolve the situation

2	<p>The second most important issue is the inadequate supply of electricity to St Lucia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current line is oversubscribed • ESKOM advertised an EIA to increase the supply to 127KVA line, the project being budgeted for 2006 / 7 year • However, the Park will not sign the EIA off as it considers that this is excessive. They have stated that in their opinion the existing lines and infrastructure should be upgraded to a 22KVA line which would suffice to cater for the needs of St Lucia and Khula, causing with minimal impact on the Park and environment. Concerns have apparently been expressed by the Park that by increasing the electricity to a 127KVA line sufficient electricity would be generated to run mining operations on the Eastern Shores • The Park, therefore, has asked ESKOM to explain why an upgrade, with extensive infrastructural changes, to the 127KVA line is required. ESKOM has not responded and this has caused an impasse, to the detriment of the electricity provision to the Municipal area. • As a result, ESKOM has transferred the project for implementation to the 2009 / 10 financial year • Municipality to set up an urgent meeting with the Park and ESKOM to establish a strategy and action to resolve the situation
3	The need to upgrade the Hawkers stalls in McKenzie Street where the roof structure is defective and the thatch in need of attention, the Mayor confirming that Council had put this project out to tender, including the provision of toilet facilities
4	Improvement to the acoustics in the main hall, which the Mayor confirmed Council was attending to
5	The provision of public toilets and ablution facilities, which are needed for day tourist busses, three sites being suggested at the entrance to the town where the taxi rank is, at the hawkers stalls in McKenzie Street and opposite Fleur de Lis on Council land in McKenzie Street
6	The provision of a parking area for day visitor tourist buses, the Council land on McKenzie Street opposite the Dolphin being suggested.
7	The creation of "attraction nodes" by the Park and restriction of ski boats and charter boats resulting in the town itself having no "attraction nodes" of its own
8	Need to comply with the provisions of the town planning scheme, concern being expressed about "squatting" in public parking areas
9	Sidewalks are not disabled and aged friendly
10	Controlled use of fireworks, preferably the total banning because of negative impact on wild animals and the image of the town within a natural area (attention was drawn to the fact that, if implemented, this would probably put and end to the annual New Year street party that has become a feature of the town)
11	Installation of speed humps, particularly along Dolphin, Pelican, Hornbill and Kingfisher Streets
12	Need to set up a community workshop with Council to constructively address the future of St Lucia in order to obtain a cross-section of ideas and reach consensus. Such workshop also to address the revision to the SDF as it applies to the St Lucia Node, as well as issues such as security/police patrol, traffic control and management of contractors within the town

4.9 WARD 4: MONZI: ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

NO.	IDENTIFIED ISSUE
1	The shortage of water is affecting future development of Monzi unless the system is upgraded.
2	Water cannot be accessed from the Reservoir in Ezwenelisha as a consequence of the bulk water pipeline having been vandalised.
3	The Monzi Farmers Association (MFA) has proposed that a private water intake and purification works be established drawing water from the Mfolozi River but has been unable to obtain any response from the District Municipality. This has been requested as an IDP project.
4	The supply of electricity to Monzi is inadequate and the upgrading of the line from Mtubatuba to St Lucia has been delayed. The MFA will be exploring obtaining a ring feed supply from the

	linkage to the south.
5	The lack of resolution of the Land Claim and certainty of ownership of land in Ezwenelisha and Dukuduku has a negative impact on the future development potential of Monzi and land values.
6	Inclusion of the Monzi Planning and Development Framework area in the area of effect of the Mtubatuba Town Planning Scheme and the updating of land use management controls
7	The main road R618, past Ezwenelisha to Monzi is dangerous because of uncontrolled cattle crossing, the lack of taxi lay byes and of pedestrian paving from the St Lucia Road.

4.10 WARD 5: MTUBATUBA-RIVERVIEW: ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

NO.	IDENTIFIED ISSUE
1	Water crisis – shortage, water cuts, poor water quality
2	Municipal Officials to have name tags
3	General maintenance of roads, heavy trucks damage roads, who is responsible for this
4	Dissatisfaction with tender procedures - need for establishment of Audit and Tender Committee
5	Need proper fire fighting equipment (should be part of disaster management)
6	Town is dirty. Maintenance of street verges and vacant land
7	Poor maintenance within the town and of fixed assets and plant
8	Street lights not properly maintained
9	Progress with regard to the provision of a 24 hour Community Health Care Centre – urgent
10	Upgrade of the Library building, provide internet facilities
11	Query with regard to the progress with Pick 'n Pay development
12	Public toilets
13	No traffic control
14	Poor response to waste tank evacuation which poses a health hazard
15	Uncontrolled hawking in public parking areas and streets
16	Poor vehicle testing service and control of un - roadworthy vehicles
17	Dam at the entrance to the town full of sewage
18	Urgent need for more parking in the town.

4.11 WARD 5: NORDALE: ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

NO.	IDENTIFIED ISSUE
1	Speed Humps on the internal road network to discourage excessive speeding and dangerous driving, children are in danger and houses have even been damaged
2	Access to Crèche, Primary and High School facilities. The community has been struggling since 1992 for a High School. A high school functions from temporary buildings and the Department of Education has assisted to a limited extent with facilities and teachers. Concern was expressed about where pupils would go at the end of the year in grades that are not yet offered
3	Clarification on the requirements for the development and operation of crèches and what restrictions pertain (concerns have been expressed from an existing crèche in respect of a crèche that is being established from a church building)
4	Crime in the area is serious enough for the community to request a referendum in order to get a security company to work with the SAPS to ensure crime management
5	Serious sewerage problems (Mayor has provided the community with the telephone numbers of Mr Bheka Zondi, in charge of all Water and Sanitation Services from the Umkhanyakude District as well as the District Municipal Manager, Mr Mchunu)
6	Site and location for Pick 'n Pay. It was suggested that there are more appropriate sites where this facility can be built as the site was considered to be remote from the town centre. Two alternative sites were put forward, the old bus and taxi rank or old farmland directly opposite
7	Municipality population figures are provided by the Demarcation Board and StatsSA are not correctly reflected at a population of 30 000

8	Parks need to be upgraded for the children to play safely
9	Motorists in Nordale use the sports field as a shortcut to the school; must be stopped
10	Entrance to Nordale is dangerous "an accident waiting to happen". Required is a complete upgrade of the intersection with refuge lanes and a traffic island, and strict enforcement of a speed limit along the Provincial Road MR237 in that area
11	The question of training for school leavers in order to enable them to have some kind of work opportunities and the need to identify and implement LED projects to address unemployment
12	Electricity is now Eskom's responsibility and they should be contacted when street lights are out and the provision of services generally. This is a matter of concern as Eskom is not available to hear concerns or address problems. Street lights need to be provided
13	Non-payment of rates and taxes and non-payment for services
14	Have to examine the agreements between the developer and the Municipality with regard to services in the new extension, for upgrading of the services and a proper maintenance programme
15	The Community Hall in Nordale is in a poor state – maintenance, painting and fans to be fixed
16	People wishing to use the hall should make bookings
17	No parks in the extension to Nordale
18	Need land where people can undertake agricultural projects, such as poultry farming and vegetable gardens
19	Provision of an indoor sports facility and a swimming pool